THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 907.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 24, 1772.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Three Millions of People dead to the feelings of Liberty, would be fit Instruments to make Slaves of the Rest. Mr. PITT's Speech.

I HAVE attentively considered the late Resolutions of our Parliament, and his Excellency's Message, and surely no Question more interesting or important ever engaged the Attention of the House—These Resolves were in Consequence of a Ministerial Demand on that free Assembly to acknowledge a Governor Independent of themselves, and supported by a foreign Power: The Incongruity of this Demand with the British Constitution, of which ours is an Epitome, is too obvious to merit a Moments doubt; for it is as incompatable with the British System of Government, that the King should derive his Support from other Powers than the Parliament, as that the Governor should derive his from other than the Commons of the Province. It follows therefore that the misplace of this Right is a fatal Violence on the Constitution, and a Subversion of its Principles: Surely then it were more eligible that the State should be dissolved, than thus exist a Monument of its own Disgrace. "An Object says a celebrated Writer, more melancholy than Babylon in all its Ruins."——If the Position of Mr. Hutchinson be true, such is certainly the Condition of all the Governments on the Continent; but if it be false, his erroneous Ideas have disgraced his Country and dishonor'd himself; 'tis certainly then for the Honor of either that whatever his Excellency has offered should be freely considered, and if his Position be proved false, 'tis presumed he will concede his Opinions, or if otherwise, it will nevertheless be the Sentiment of his Excellency that our Constitution is repugnant to the Principles of Society, and the fundamental Laws of the State.——Thus the Governor argues, If you mean that the Crown be the Grantor of certain Powers and Privileges, and the Inhabitants of the Colony the Grantees, and that the Tenure of them should depend on the Will of the Grantor, I would take no Exception—'Tis this single Paragraph that comprehends the Venom of his Excellency's Answer, and decides the Fate of your Country; for if the Constitution be devolved from the Prince, and he may abrogate it at Pleasure, the Will of the one is the Law of the other, which gives us the complete Idea of Master and Slave, and such his Excellency implicitly affirms is the Relation betwixt the King and the Colony. —The Demerit of the Reply most essentially depends on the Propriety of this Sentiment, for if it be true, all Debate is precluded, and Reasoning is Impertinence: The Destiny of the Colony is fix'd, and we are Slaves by our own Constitution. But if it be false, Mr. Hutchinson has offended the Honor of the House, and insulted the Dignity of the Public. Should this appear to be the Fact, I would rather charge him with *unfortunate notions*, than the Villainy of an Intention to Seduce.——

In Support of this mortifying Position, his Excellency tells the House, That the Colony applied to the King for their Charter Grants, and that he complied with their Request, therefore those Grants devolved from the Crown, and that this is demonstrable from the Application itself.—But unfortunately for his Excellency, this Application was not in the Sense he intends, and proper Reflection might have sufficiently convinced him.——The Charters of England, in Manner of the Provincial, were thus humbly applied for, and thus granted by the Crown; but thence to conclude that the Rights of the People of England are derived from the Prince, and are controul'd at his Pleasure, would be arguing very strangely, and demonstrating a total Ignorance of the Constitution. Such, nevertheless, is the Reasoning of Mr. Hutchinson, for the same Positions and Inferences apply equally to either Country; both possessing the same Rights, and subsisting by the same Principles. *Accordingly*, the Gentlemen who defended our Cause in the House of Commons, at the Time of the Stamp-Act, *declared* that their own Rights were violated in *America*, and this precedent in future might operate against their own Liberties: Thus the Opinion of that Parliament, concludes with ours against his Excellency's Position. ——Still further, In the Reign of Charles 1st. The Commons of England made their humble Application to the Crown for their Charter Rights; they nevertheless demanded them as their Rights, and as such the King recogniz'd them.—If our Migration did not emancipate us from Constitutional Obedience to the Prince, it did not deprive us of the Privileges of the Constitution; we were as fully intituled to them as though we had continued within the Realm: Hence the Commons of the Province, like those of England, applied to the Crown for the Grant of their Charter, not as his Excellency is pleased to represent, to derive Rights therefrom, but in Conformity to a meer Ceremony of State, to have those *Rights recognized*; which true and Constitutional Representation of the Fact totally destroys the Governor's Position, and proves the Rights of the People to be inherent & exclusive.

However the preceeding Observations may have obviated his Excellency's leading Preliminary and Conclusion, I chuse, notwithstanding, to consider some subsequent Parts of the Reply, which seem very peculiarly fitted to form improper Impressions, which leads me directly to his Excellency's Attempt against the following Argument of the House.—— "By the Grant of full Powers to raise Taxes, say the House, we have acquired an exclusive Right of supporting the Governor, and therefore the Support of the Governor by the Crown, must be an Infraction on the Charter"—"But, Consider, Gentlemen, says his Excellency, where this Argument will carry you;" and then on the Grant of his leading Position, our Adversary grounds the following Reply, and thus he argues, The same Clause, (or Grant of the Crown) which impowers the Assembly to tax for the Support of Government, impowers it also to tax for its Defence, and the Powers thus granted to tax for Support, are to enforce the Duties of Defence, nevertheless, the Grant of those Powers do not exclude the Crown the Right of defending the Province, nor by parity of Reason the Right of supporting it, the one including the other, wherefore your Argument is without Foundation.—Whence we are to understand, that altho' our Constitution be devolved from the Prince, and subsists at his Pleasure, yet new Powers of Sovereignty are derived from the Right of Defence constituting an exclusive absolute System of Controul, so that the Right of Defence, (in the Opinion of our Governor) confers the Power to enslave. Thus hath this Gentleman confounded the Nature of Protection and Obedience, and transformed the Constitutional Duties of the Prince into the capricious Oppressions of a Tyrant. —However this Mode of thinking may shock a free and liberal Mind, or in accord with our Perceptions of just or practical Policy, 'tis nevertheless far from being Original or Singular; the same train hath fatally seduced some of our own Princes, who have been either driven from the Throne or perish'd on a Scaffold: And had not the House of Stuart espoused those pernicious Principles, the Family of Hanover had not set on the Throne of Great-Britain.—All History is indeed Replete with Instances of weak and wicked Princes who have been lured to Destruction by these Ignes fatui of Politicks, but we have no Example of Government being ever exercised on Principles so monstrous and absurd, for every Species of Government is indubitably founded on the Suffrage of the People, and from them devolve and subsist all the Powers of Royalty. Hence the proudest Sovereigns are arraignable at the Tribunal of the Public, and wear their Diadems at the Tenure *of Good Behaviour*—Whoever affirms the Contrary contradicts the Uniform Testimony of History, and proves himself Ignorant of the Rights of Human Kind—Thus when the Ottoman Administration (which is ever cited as Example of the purest Despotism) becomes intollerably oppressive, the Spirit of the People have arose and demanded the Head of the Minister. Nor hath this Sacrifice always appeased the popular Resentment; they have sometimes sacked the Seraglio, and thrown the Sultan peice-meal to Dogs. Nor was the Roman Empire during its most arbitrary Periods governed by a sovereign Tyranny, but rather a Democracy of the Soldiery, and by this Military Order of Plebeians the Cæsars were chosen, supported, or deposed: Hence, says Mr. Hume, "the Roman Emperors did not drive their Subjects like Cattle to the Shambles, but led them like Men by Opinion."—"A pure Monarchy says Montesquieu, resembles a Pyramid, the People are the Base, next the Gentry, then the Nobles, and then the Monarch or topmost Stone, but the Base supports the whole." But our *eminent* Countryman, hath not only reversed the Comparison of Montesquieu, but all the Systems of Government that were ever Instituted; and on his Principles we are defranchised of the Rights of Nature and the Constitution, obliged to submit to a mode of Sovereignty less Mild and more debasing than the Roman or Ottoman Despotism, a Mode some of our own Kings have suffered Death or Dethronment for daring to adopt; and of which History gives us no practical Example.

[To be Continued.]

Penuel Bowen

Takes this Method to acquaint his Friends, and

The Publick,

That he has just opened Shop and Store in the West-India and Grocery Way of Business, at the House lately improved as a Public House by Capt. Daniel Jones, a little to the Southward of Deacon Church's Vendue-Room,

Where he has for Sale,

The best of Brown Sugars, by

the Barrel or Hundred,
Green Coffee by 100 Wt. or Dozen,
Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, French Indigo, Cotton,
Best Durham Flour of Mustard, and also
New-England dit. in various sized Bottles, or by Weight,
Best Poland Starch & Crown Soap by the Hund. or Doz.
Souchong & Bohea Teas, very fine, by the Hund. or Doz.
Florence Sweet Oil,
Raisins fresh and good by the Cask & smaller Quantity,
Kippen's Snuff, by the Dozen and single Bottle,
Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone Saltpetre, Allum,
and Copperas by 100 Weight and smaller Quantity,
Almonds, Ginger, Rice,
12 and 15 Inch T.D. Pipes by Groce or Dozen,
A good Assortment of Glass, very cheap, with other Crockery Ware,

He has also a few neat Boxes of the best Flint Glass, each containing a pretty and small Assortment for Shops, Samples of all which he can show from Boxes of the same Kind that he has opened: They will be disposed of at a very low Advance indeed for the Money,

Choice West-India Rum, by the Hogshead and Barrel:

☞ All his Articles have been procured with Cash, and he hopes well bought, so that he expects to sell as much to the Advantage of the Purchaser as other Shops or Stores. And he shall hold himself much obliged to all who may please to favour him with their Custom.

Mrs. Sheaffe

Acquaints her Friends and the Publick,
That she has to Sell at her Shop the North Corner of Queen-Street,
Lately improved by Mr. *Joshua Green*,

All Kinds of Grocery,

By Wholesale and Retail for Cash only,
Upon as good Terms as can be bought in Town, and will esteem their Favors as a particular Kindness.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court in their last May Session appointed a Committee to run the Line of New-Plymouth Colony (so called) from Accord Pond to Angle-Tree. All Persons are hereby Notified that said Committee propose to attend said Service on Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of October next, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon—And to meet at the Dwelling-House of Theophilus Cushing, Innholder, in Hingham, and all Persons concerned, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

ARTEMAS WARD, per Order.

August 10th, 1772.

WANTED,

A Maid and Man Servant.

Negroes will do. Inquire of Edes and Gill

vid pa, 403 Vol, 1. ¶ vid pa, 112. ¶ pa, 116 ¶ vid his message pa, 97 ¶ see Charter pa, 1077, vol, 2. ¶ see Stamp act pa, 53. vol 1. ¶ vid petition of Right pa, 816. vol, 2.

By James Lovell
vid pa. 140

To the PUBLIC.

MY Address having usually been to THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, I last Week directed the Printers to alter it, as above. I am sorry that they omitted my proper Signature; as I chuse to stand chargeable with all I send to the Press, and not to expose others to the personally-abusive *conjectural* Pen of LELIUS, and the Rest of the self-christened FRIENDS of Government.

I appear before your respectable Tribunal, at this Time, charged by the *delicate*, the *polite*, the *courtly* PROBUS, as being a "foul-mouthed Incendiary." Since he has given no other Proof of the Foulness of my Mouth than my making use of T. HUTCHINSON, and afterwards in Abreviation T. H. I shall leave that Circumstance to your just Comparison and Determination, without any other Remark than the following, viz. If the Publication which I was examining had been signed HIS EXCELLENCY, I shou'd have referred to it under that Signature; though I know not a Man in the Province to whom those Words belong, as a TITLE, upon any other Principle than "once an Esquire always an Esquire"

An INCENDIARY, my Judges, I am, in the Sense in which that Expression is used by my Accuser. And I am as full of Pride upon being so called by HIM, as I shou'd be of Shame if any of his Class denominated me a FRIEND to Government; since they have equally reversed the proper Ideas of both those Terms.

I am an Incendiary; suffer me to draw your Attention to a Review of that Conduct upon which Probus has formed his Charge, and of which you are the most competent Arbiters.

Sensible that in the English Form of Government an Individual has Nothing further to do, *ordinarily*, than to improve his great Priviledge of Voting for a Representative in Parliament, I have endeavoured to inculcate this upon my Brother-Electors; and have exhorted them to use that Privilege *aright*, to prevent the Necessity of their exerting other *extraordinary* Powers. I have not the Vanity to think I can attribute it to any other Cause than their *own just View of Things*, that my Brethren have fulfilled my most sanguine Hopes and Expectations.

Next, finding that the Resolves and Conduct of the whole Representative Body were said not to be conformable to the general Sentiment of the People, I endeavoured to promote a general Exercise of the Right of INSTRUCTING and thereby strengthening the Gentlemen of our Choice.

At those Times I had in View some gross Abuses of the British Parliament in the Exertion of a *surreptitious* Right to intermeddle with the legislative Concerns of this Province. But, at length, from the same Source, another and more "dangerous INNOVATION" has been made in our Form of Government. Tumult is the natural Consequence of such Things: I therefore exerted all my little Ability to induce the People to proceed in the right Channel of Redress; which is, to seek it from their Representatives, in Assembly. I exhibited the Right to will or refuse a Governor's Salary as the only Check remaining in our Constitution, in Possession of our Representatives. This Check, they say, is *wrested* from them. If they cannot recover it in the Way they are attempting; or, in Case of Failure, if they do not *reassume* the first, or *constitute* a new Form of Government; Individuals *must* and *will* redress themselves and the Publick, under the Oppressions of an independent first Magistrate. With a View of this inevitable Consequence of a Turkish Resource, I earnestly thus addressed myself to others: "I entreat you would ponder, and then preserve Me, preserve Yourselves, preserve your Children from the Necessity of that awful Remedy." And I pointed out the Method in their Power.——Instructions to our Representatives to do what they have actually done, with a virtuous Fidelity becoming their important Trust.

Is not He, tho' a beardless Boy, who conducts thus, a FRIEND TO ORDER AND DUE GOVERNMENT? Though the same is of Opinion that such as are entitled to "*all* Liberties and Immunities of free and natural (English) Subjects," are really entitled to the *same* "to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes whatsoever." And is not the SENEX, CHRONUS, or PROBUS, tho' with a Beard like Aaron's, a meer INCENDIARY, who either in the dictatorial Style of a Despot, or the fawning Language of a crawling Courtier, is leading this free People to Madness, by telling them in Effect that their Lives and Property are dependant upon the Will of a Set of Equals in Europe, over whom they have no Influence or Controul, and who may load them with every Burden which they themselves ought to carry?

I close by repeating what I have before offered to you. "Exercise your Right to judge of FACTS."

A. ELECTOR 1772.

August 16.

From BOSTON.

Extract of a Letter from the Country.

"IN the late Message we are told that "the same clause in our Charter, which empowers the assembly to tax the people for the support, empowers it also to tax for the defence of government". And from thence we are instructed to infer, that because the King has not deprived himself of the right of ordering a fleet for the defence of the Colony if it was in danger of being attacked by a foreign power, and because we should not in that case refuse such aid, therefore we can have no pretence to find fault with the King's taking upon himself the payment of his governor, and if he sees fit, the other charges of the government. If this had been said by a common "Writer in a news-paper," I should have thought it "an artifice made use of with design to give false notions" to the people in order to make them easy and contented under what their representatives have justly called a "*dangerous Innovation.*" I suppose it will be readily granted that the states of Holland have a right to order a fleet of theirs to prevent the landing of the Pretender on the British shore, or to aid in the protection of Great-Britain in any other instance of danger; but if they should take it upon them to make a grant of £. 800,000 l. per Ann. for the support of his Majesty, during his life or administration, and he should in consequence thereof utterly decline to receive any support from his parliament, telling them that because they did not refuse the aid of twenty sail of the line, from the states, they ought in all reason to conclude that their high mightinesses had a right to take upon them the support of the civil government of the nation "as they shall think proper or necessary", I believe the parliament and people would look upon it as but very indifferent reasoning in favor of the innovation, if not an insult on their understandings—and they would most probably judge themselves utterly unsafe under a government, the administrator of which had voluntarily broke off such an important connection with them, and made himself entirely dependent for his support upon a people, in alliance with them indeed, but over whom they could have no controul. Would that wise nation think it sufficient to reason as Mr. Hutchinson does, that "the mutual check of each branch of the *legislature* upon the other consists in the necessity of the concurrence of all the Branches, in order to a valid act—that when any one branch withholds its concurrence it is properly a Check upon the other two—and that the same check will remain in each branch, whether the government of the nation is supported by the states of Holland, or their own parliament? Would it not be very natural and just to reply, that this is but a partial consideration of the matter; that it ought to be remember'd that the King has the *executive* in his own hand, or properly speaking, is the executive power; and that an executive with a full and adequate support, absolutely independent of the legislative, may set up a tyranny if it pleases?—That the only check the people have over the executive, unless they recur to the *ultima ratio*, is the power of withdrawing its support, and as Mr. Hume says, thereby "regularly and peaceably admonishing the King of his Duty and *ensuring* the execution of the laws." This power which a celebrated writer of our own pertinently calls "a legal curb" upon Kings and ministers, Mr. Hume makes one of the strongest foundations of Liberty.——Even Mr. Hutchinson is willing to allow, that "That Independence which cannot consist with a free government, and which the English constitution *abhors*, and which may *properly* be called *despotism*, is a freedom in them who are vested with *executive* and judiciary powers from the restraint of known established laws, and a liberty of acting according to their own will and pleasure". "This restraint he tells the House, will remain in your constitution whether the Governor receives his salary from the crown or from the province". Which is to say that the executive of the province is as fully restrain'd from acting according to its will and pleasure, instead of according to the known established law of the land, when it is absolutely dependent for its support upon the crown, as if it were maintain'd solely by the representatives of the people over whom the power is exercis'd, and who are therefore the only proper judges of the merit of the administration of it. I believe he will hardly be able to perswade disinterested men of a moderate share of understanding, to think, that an hired man will so carefully attend to the interest of his employer, if it should interfere with the inclination or interest of another person upon whom alone, and not upon his employer, he should absolutely depend for his wages. This is a supposeable Case; and it is as obvious I think to common sense, that a Governor of a colony appointed and commissionated by the King, after he is become independent of the people for his support, will not be under that restraint of known and establish'd laws as otherwise he would be—He will be under stronger temptations in certain cases to take "the liberty of acting according to his will and pleasure", especially when his inclination may be *prompted* by his interest, or the known will of his political *creator* & preserver. The perpetual revenue, known by the name of the civil list, established by an act of parliament, which Mr. Hutchinson "calls to his aid". I hope will never be made a precedent here, tho' it is hinted by him as a very good one. It seems fully to coincide with *his* idea of "the freedom necessary to be preserved intire in the crown"; but it may be questioned, considering the powers *bestow'd* on the crown by the constitution, whether this is one of the wisest establishments the parliament ever made. However it is an act of their own which does not concern us. There the monarch may *perhaps* still "favour liberty," because created by it, and dependent upon the people for his political existence. But here a Governor is the perfect creature of the crown, and has no such dependence upon the people, should he not therefore be dependant upon them for his support, at least that he may be thereby "admonish'd of his duty" to favor their liberties. Mr. Hutchinson says "he has reason to think that if the governors of this colony may be made *equally* secure of an adequate provision for their support," that is, if our parliament, without any respect to the future merits of his administration, will make an unalterable establishment for his adequate support, of which he as the first branch of the assembly, is to be the final judge, "the crown will not interpose". Very gracious indeed! Perhaps at another session, he may lay before the assembly an *Instruction* to demand such an establishment. And if it should be granted or complied with, we shall then have a Despotism, *properly* so called, according to Mr. Hutchinson's own Definition of it; with this difference only between the present State and the supposed one which will be an aggravating Circumstance that instead of its being set up by the Will and Power of another Sate against our Remonstrances, it will be established by an act of *our own* and with our own *Consent*! I say it will be a Despotism according to Mr. Hutchinson's Definition of it, which is undoubtedly a just one; because, although the Governor as one Branch of the *Legislature* will not even then have it in his Power to make any Law without the Concurrence of the Representatives of the People, yet in his *executive* Capacity they will have no Check upon him at all: He may, with others, whom (with the advice of councellors, perhaps under the DREAD of his negative) he may appoint, throw off all "restraint of known and establish'd laws" already in being, and set as he pleases. And what security shall we then have against the oppression of a Governor? Why "the law and the constitution, says Mr. Hutchinson, are your security". So they ought to be indeed; but these he tramples under his feet. What then? the answer says he is obvious; "there is a power superior to him to which he is accountable."——and this is all the redress which can consist with the nature of a subordinate government." A mighty consolation! Will Mr. Hutchinson now be pleas'd to tell us, whether we have any controul over or the least check upon that power to which *alone* this oppressive governor is accountable? And if we have none, will it not depend entirely upon the mere *discretion* of that power, whether its substitute, who perhaps may have been instructed by it in all his measures shall be *continued* to govern us without the restraint of known establish'd law, or as he pleases? "It is in *despotick* Governments that the people submit themselves to the prudence and discretion of the prince *alone*: In *free* Governments there are checks and restraints appointed and *expres'd* in the Constitution *itself*."—A power without a check is tyranny at least in *posse*, and it soon will be so in *esse*—I earnestly wish that those politicians who have long been labouring to subject these colonies to arbitrary power, would consider the danger to which they are exposing THEMSELVES and their country; and I would particularly recommend to those of them who were BORN and EDUCATED here, an observation of Mr. HUTCHINSON in his History, page 301, which I think well worth their deep contemplation, viz. "*oppression is less grievous from a* STRANGER *than from one of* OUR OWN *Country.*"

——, August 18 1772.

On Tuesday 1st September, at XI o' Clock, will be sold by Public Vendue on QUEEN'S Wharf.

A large Quantity of Shop SUGARS, in Hogsheads and in Barrels. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Thousand three Hundred Acres of Land, situate at or near the Muscongus, by Broad Bay in the Eastern Part of this Province. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

1 vid in Index Vol. 3 & this under addresses. 2 vide pa. 128 3 vid. declaratory act pa. 792, Vol. 1
4 vid. resolves of the House pa. 112 5 pa. 116 6 vid. pa. 1177 Vol. 2. (1) vid. passing the Sea act pa. 735 Vol. 1.—Molasses act vid pa. 9. Vol. 2— Billeting act pa. 274, Vol. 2. &c (2) pa. 97.

BOSTON, August 24.

We hear from London, That his Prussian Majesty ordered his Minister at the Court of Great Britain to inform his Britannic Majesty, That in Case he sent a Fleet against Copenhagen, he would march his whole Army into Hanover.

Capt. Joseph Bussey of the Sloop Polly, is arrived on Friday the 13th of August at Falmouth Cape-Ann from Jamaica, on his Passage Saturday the 1st Instant about 75 Leagues N. E. from the Havanna, spoke with Capt. James Harris in the Brigantine Union, nine Days out from Mississippi bound for Hispaniola.

Last Friday Afternoon a melancholy Accident happened at Charlestown. Mr. Jabez Whittemore and Wife and Child from Town, returning Home in a Chaise from attending Lecture, were cross-met by a Man in a Sulky, who driving very furiously overset Mr. Whittemore's Chaise, whereby Mrs. Whittemore was instantly killed, and Mr. Whittemore so greatly bruised, that at best 'tis at present uncertain whether he will recover. The Fellow was committed to Charlestown Goal the same Evening.

The Saturday Night when the Thunder and Lightning were so severe, as has been mentioned in a low House near Kelley's Ferry in Warren, was struck, a Man that was standing at the Door was drove to the Fire-Place, where he lay for some time lifeless, but recovered without receiving any hurt. The Lightning shivered the Post of a Bedstead which was in the Room and killed a Dog under the Bed; two Children were asleep in the Bed the same time, but were not awaked by the Thunder, nor received the least harm.—The Lightning was very sharp at Newport and Places adjacent; it set a large Stack of Hay and several Stacks of Wheat on Fire at Narraganset, and entirely consumed them.

A House in Torrington, in Connecticut, belonging to Mr. Trall, was entirely destroyed by Fire, was entirely destroyed by Fire, with the whole of his Furniture.

A Barn full of Grain, belonging to Mr. Woodruff of Farmington was set on Fire by the Lightning, and entirely consumed.

Married,] The Rev. Mr. JOHN BROWN of Hingham, to Miss HERZIBAH EMMES, only Daughter of Mr. SAMUEL EMMES, of this Town.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

AN article was inserted in the Court Gazette of Thursday last under the London News, which if true, must set the present administration of Great Britain in the most detestable point of light, in the eyes of every thinking man; and while it excites horror in the mind of the virtuous patriot, it must make even the tools and instruments of such an administration on this side the Water blush, unless they are totally lost to all sense of shame. The article is as follows viz. "*June* 13. The Resignation of Gen. Conway, shows that the King never forgives a Man who will not blindly support all his Measures. This is the Forfeit which the General has paid for having an Opinion of his own in the Affair of the Royal Marriage Bill. But it is unfortunate for his Majesty that the very Circumstances which recommend to his Favour make Men detestable to the Nation."

Can it be imagin'd that the publisher of that *chaste* and *immaculate* paper, in which others are so frequently admonish'd of the crime of *speaking evil of the first ruler of the people*, would have inserted *such* a paragraph, unless he had been well assured that there was a foundation for it? Or is the first ruler of this province the only one, whose character is so sacred as to screen him from abuse? If the honest General Conway made his resignation because he must otherwise have been turn'd out of his place for speaking his Mind, should not the Writer have been so decent as to have cast the Odium of it upon the Ministry and not on the KING? Or is the sacred Name of the King to be made use of to shield the Villainy of his Servants? Have any of the Writers in the Boston-Gazette or the Spy ever levelled one Shaft so venomous, at the person of him who is called the Governor of this Province, as this is, which is levelled at the person of HIM whose public Station intitles him to as much outward civility at least? Is not the Author of this Paragraph, who has used such freedom with his Sov—n, and whom Mr. Draper has much countenanced, by affording it a place in *his* Paper, as "foul-mouth'd an Incendiary" as Leonidas and others, by whom, as Probus tells us illiberal terms are applied to the first Ruler of this Province, who yet is but a *Subject*? "If I may blaspheme my God," *revile my King*, my Country,† or my Neighbour† with Impunity, this is the *Licentiousness* of the Press." For shame Mr. Draper! If the King is served by a set of Rascals, as he is if the Paragraph which appears in your Paper be true, yet spare the beloved Name, and let the Odium be cast on them who deserve it. Indeed I must confess, that this treatment of the King is but a humble Imitation of some of his Ministers and Servants, who in pushing the most injurious and obnoxious Measures of Administration and particularly as it is in point, in leaving out of Place Gentlemen ‡ "who will not blindly support those measures," have never fail'd to shelter themselves, under what *they call* INSTRUCTIONS from the Crown. Let us be zealous for the defence of the *Person*, Crown and Dignity of the King; but let us try our utmost to have all those who have the audacity to make use of *his* Name and pretend *his* Authority to oppress us, from a Minister of State to the meanest Servant under the American Board of Commissioners, bro't to their condign Punishment, the *Block* or the *Halter*.

An Antiministerial Loyalist.

* Vid. a Piece in Draper's Paper called an *Eastern History*.

† Idem and many others in the same Paper.

‡ H—n, Mr. W—e—, H—n, Pick—n & others.

☞ The Protest to the Refusal of the Council inserted in our last, we have received; but are oblig'd to postpone it 'till our next, for want of Room. vid pa. 139.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Boxes of fine Lisbon Lemmons, some fine old London Porter by the Hamper, some fine old Cheshire Cheese, and a few Crates of well-assorted Earthen Ware under the Cost and Charges, each Crate containing an Assortment for a Shop, inquire of Capt. *Thomas Hulet*, at his Store, Butler's Row.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall Lottery, hereby Notify the Public, That the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, are rolled up, and the Boxes ready for Drawing, which they design shall Commence in about a Month from this Time.——Those who incline to be Adventurers by applying to the Managers speedily may be supplied with Tickets.

To be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, on TUESDAY the 22d of September next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the highest Bidder;

The Royal Oak Tavern in Medford, so called, with all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, the greatest Part of the Money may lie on Interest with good Security. The Conditions of Sale may be seen by applying to Hugh Floyd at said House.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A large Assortment of Articles, viz.

CALLICOES, printed Cottons and Linens, Irish Hollands coarse & fine of all Widths, cotton Checks, Linen ditto, Gauzes, Lawns, Men and Womens cotton, thread and worsted Hose, silk and worsted Mitts, cotton Velvets, Cambletts, Silk Mode, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c. House Furniture, viz. Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. &c. Likewise a beautiful Brocade Suit, Watches, an 8 Day Clock, &. &c.

FLAXSEED.

Wanted a Quantity Flax-Seed,

for which the Cash will be paid on Delivery, by

Charles Miller,

At Mess'rs. PALMER & SON'S Store in King-Street, BOSTON,

Where is to be sold,

A few Barrels Superfine Philadelphia Flour, West-India Rum, Teneriffe Wine, Green Coffee, Dumb Fish, &c.

The newest PHILADELPHIA FLOUR, superfine.

ALSO,

Brown and Loaf SUGARS,

WITH

An Assortment of *Crockery Ware*, &c.

To be Sold by

JAMES SWAN,

At the Store lately improv'd by Mr. James Blakie, and next to Mr. Ellis Gray's, opposite the East End of the Market-Hall, and leading down to Treat's & Spear's Wharffs.

Imported from LONDON

By Peter Verstille,

And to be Sold at his Shop the Corner of Winter-Street, opposite Seven Star-Lane,

Superfine, middling and low pric'd Broad-Cloths, Serges, and a Variety of other Articles, the Particulars will be in our next.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms,

One half of a commodious Dwelling-House, with two convenient Shops adjoining, one well fitted for the Goldsmith's Business, it being occupied as such, the other for a small Trade—Situate on the great road through Concord, opposite the Meeting-House——For further Particulars inquire of Josiah Waters and Son, in Ann-Street Boston, who have for Sale, a small quantity of Genuine French Indigo, Paints, Glass, and Groceries, as usual very Cheap.

Having suffered very greatly by Gunners coming on Noddle's-Island after Birds, they bringing on Dogs, and driving my Stock from one End of the Island to the other, and often wounding and destroying my Sheep, as also trampling down the Grass, &c. to my very great Damage.—These are therefore to forbid all Persons whatever, coming on the said Island, as they may depend upon being prosecuted for Trespassing and other Misdemeanours, according to Law.

HENRY HOWELL WILLIAMS.

All Persons that are indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of James Noble Esqr deceas'd, are hereby desired to Settle the same as soon as may be, with Rachel Noble, Sole Executrix to said deceased's last Will and Testament.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Cord Cordis, late of Boston, Innholder, deceas'd, are requested to make immediate Payment to Hannah Cordis, Executrix, or Capt. Joseph Cordis Executor to his last Will and Testament: And those that have any Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment, as soon as possible.

Lost last Tuesday between the Eastern Point of Cape-Ann Harbour and Baker's Island, five Spruce Spars from 16 to 19 Inches, 65 feet in length or thereabouts. ALSO, A large Mizen built Boat of about 17 feet long, not half worn. Any one that has taken up the above Masts or Boat, are desir'd to Notify Jonathan and John Glover of Marblehead, who will Reward them for their Trouble.

N. B. The Boat has her Stern saw'd off to the Gunnel and is Sealed up inside.

Taken up in Boston Harbour, near Castle William, on the 16th Instant, a Boat and two Oars. The owner proving his Property, may have her again, paying Charges, by applying to Corporal Smith at the Store-House.

ESSEX, ss. Salem, 19th August, 1772.

BROKE out of his Majesty's Goal in Salem, in the Night of the 15th Current, the following Persons, viz.

SAMUEL WHITE, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has dark long Hair, and of a pale Aspect.

GEORGE MITCHELL, 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches, with short curled black Hair, and dark ruddy Complexion.

CHARLES LEE, about 40 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches, had on an old blue Coat, very short curled Hair, and of a dark Complexion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, aged 30, about 5 Feet 4 Inches, has short red Hair, and a red Face, much pock-broken, and has lately been branded in the Forehead; and suspected of having a crop'd Ear.

FRANCIS LEWIS, a French Lad, (as will be discovered by his Speech) aged 20, 5 Feet 2 Inches, with short black Hair, and of a brown Countenance.

GEORGE PENN, (a Mulatto) aged 30, 5 Feet 9 Inches, and remarkably stout for his Height.

Whoever shall apprehend all or either of the above Persons, and him or them commit to any of His Majesty's Goals in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, shall receive for each TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL, *Sheriff.*

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely strong, healthy Negro Boy of a good Temper, about 12 Years of Age, sold for no Fault, but only for want of Employ. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

John Goldsmith,

INFORMS his Customers and others, That he has removed his Shop from the Head of *John Hancock*, Esqr's, Wharff, to the Shop of the late *Mr. John Brewer*.——Where may be had Good Chocolate, equal to said Deceased's, and Ground Coffee.

A Petition of the Town of *Princeton*, in the County of *Worcester*, was presented by their Committee, to the General Court at their last Session, Shewing, That in April 1771 that Place, which before was a District, was erected in a Town, and all adjoining Lands which belonged to no other Town or District were annexed, unpetitioned for, which brings the Town into a very irregular Form; a Strip of Land is extended to a great Distance from the Center where the Meeting-House stands; that all and every Part of said Lands is nearer and Roads may be made with less Expence to some other Town or District than to *Princeton*:—That the Town is new & almost in its Infancy, have been & are necessarily obliged to be at great Expence in finishing their Meeting-House and making new Roads:—That there are but few Inhabitants on this adjoining Land, all of whom usually attend Public Worship, and before their Union with that Town paid Province Taxes to some other Town and have never paid *any* there to this Day:—That the Town of Princeton, in addition to all the Burdens of settling a Minister, building a Meeting-House and making new Roads must expend Hundreds or Thousands of Pounds to make Roads through this Part, of which the Settlers can bear but a very small Proportion; one Road in particular lately laid out from *Westminster* to *Leominster* through said Land must cost eighty or hundred Pounds lawful Money to make it passable, and the People must be called from the middle and extreme Parts of the Town, and thereby be obliged to travel ten or twelve Miles to work on said Road:—Being subjected to so many Difficulties, which in Process of Time may be encreased by causing a Removal of the Meeting-House, They therefore pray the said Lands may be disannexed.

Several Inhabitants of the said Lands, join with the above Petitioners, as they can be better accommodated at some other Town or District.

Upon which the following Order passed,

In the House of Representatives, June 18. 1772.

READ and ORDERED, That the Petitioners notify all Persons concerned in the Strip of Land mentioned in this Petition by inserting the Substance of the Petition and this Order thereon in two of the *Boston* News-Papers, viz. *Edes & Gill's* and *Draper's* three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause on the second Thursday of the next Sitting of the General-Court, if any they have, why the Prayer should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence,

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, June 18. 1772.

Read and Concurred, THO'S FLUCKER, Secr'y.

A true Copy attest. THO'S FLUCKER, Secr'y.

This and To-Morrow Evening,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, At the Auction Room, North Side of the Market, A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, as usual.

ALSO,

ONE Desk and Book-Case, one Desk, Tables, Chairs, Drawers, &c. This and To-Morrow Evening.

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,

ENTERED IN.

Sellack from New-Haven. Thatcher from North Carolina. Lata, Davis, Sawes and Griffin from Halifax. Cook from Nova-Scotia. Kent from Island St. John's. Williams from St. Nichola. Rust, from Dominica and St. Nichola. Moores from Bristol. Wood from Honduras. LeMesurier from Teneriffe. Williamson from Liverpool. Pierpont from Newcastle. Symmes and Jacobson from London.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,

Seven Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 40 min. after 7 | Friday, 22 min. aft. 12
Tuesday, 34 min. aft. 8 | Saturday, 8 min. aft. 12
Wednesday, 31 min. aft. 9 | Full Moon, 22d D. 11 M.
Thursday, 33 min. aft. 10 | New Moon, 28d D. 11 M.

9 see page 129 & Sovereign. Hawley & Warren and Heath, see vol. Biscuit pa. 134
Painting them, pa. 748. Vol. 1 & their Commission pa. 253. vol. 2.

Messrs EDES & GILL,

Please to publish the following, in your Scourge to Tyrants.

Ye Sons of Fraud, Vengeance will soon awake,
And reward your accumulated GUILT.

AMERICA.

SO sweet is unrighteous *gain* to a sordid mind, that where this evil passion reigns, it extinguishes all that is noble in the soul; the man grows deaf to the voice of reason and conscience, and blind to danger, until unexpected destruction falls upon him. This is *often* the portion of tyrants, wicked rulers, and corrupt judges, in this world, and *always* in the next—But the punishment these wretches must suffer in *another* world, is no security to us in *this*, nor any compensation for the injuries we receive from them; Therefore the friends of mankind who "fear God and hate iniquity", should unite in opposing the common enemy of their species, and banish all such pests to society and plagues to mankind.

Among the many sources of venality and despotism, which now threaten the destruction of our liberties in America, the arbitrary courts of *Admiralty*, are some of the most dangerous. One of the most important principles of liberty, and greatest security of property, in these abominable courts is wholly destroyed. They are perfectly repugnant to Magna Charta, the great charter of Englifh liberty; contrary to common fenfe and all the reafon of mankind; and big with ruin to the ftate—and therefore ought immediately to be abolifhed.

It is vain to expect any juftice in thefe courts, for their very foundation is iniquity, and they bring forth little but fin and abomination—The judges are appointed during good pleafure, with large falaries to make them fond of their places, and obedient to orders; and care is taken to appoint men of fupple confciences, who will jump over laws and act directly contrary to them, when their maflers want to carry a plan of iniquity into execution—And what chance is there for juftice, when a falary of fix hundreds fterling a year, depends upon the practife of iniquity?—It is a well known truth, that there are but few men poffeft of fuch heavenly virtue, as to "judge righteous judgment," to the facrificing their chief worldly intereft—and thofe noble few, are kept out of fuch offices, as they would not anfwer the wicked purpofe of enflaving the people.

To confirm the truth of the above obfervations, there have been many veffels and cargoes condemned in thofe corrupt courts, (in the judgment of the greateft lawyers and moft difintereffed judges) directly contrary to plain law—And this we may expect will ever be the cafe, while one fingle judge, bribed by intereft, ftands in the place of twelve honeft difintereffed jurymen—In fhort, fuch courts are an abomination to virtue, and the rights of the people—Not only the Merchant is liable to lofe his goods, the fruits of his honeft induftry, but maflers of veffels are profecuted and unrighteoufly fubjected to heavy fines—Nor does the evil ftop here, the honeft farmer who hardly earns his bread, feels the baneful effects of thefe venal inquifitions, by being profecuted for cutting pine timber, which would be of no fervice to the nation was it to remain—But the evils are countlefs that flow from this corrupt fountain—It *mocks all liberty and juftice*, and fets at defiance all laws and charters, and the rights of mankind!—How long, my Countrymen, will you bear with fuch injuries and infults—with this *tenfold iniquity?*—*Thefe* pave the way for the utter fubverfion and total demolition of every pillar which fupports the glorious fabric of Liberty—and if not ftopt in their mad career, will extinguifh every ray of that heavenly Freedom, which has fo long illumin'd American regions!—It is the part of wife men to foreffee and guard againft diftant dangers; none but *fools* fupinely loiter 'till approaching evil overwhelms them—Let us, my Brother—Americans, rouze from every degree of lethargy, fhake off that fatal flumber which wraps many minds in fecurity, and inclines them to fold their arms and liften to thofe *Sirens*, who fing, "Peace, peace, all is well—our King and his counfel are gracious, and tender of the fubject's liberty,—we have nothing to fear—our juft petitions will all be heard"—Common fenfe has been infulted long enough by fuch treafonable language as this; and every man who is one remove from a downright idiot, will defpife fuch mockery—We all know, that taking our money from us, without any law for that purpofe made by our own parliaments, is *robbery*——It matters nothing to us, whether we are plundered by *one* man, or a *number* combined together—the injury to us is the fame—It is plain as the moft felf evident truth in nature, that the inhabitants of France have as good a right to tax and burden us as the people of England——And neither have any more right than the inhabitants of the Moon—To prove this, I could call in the profoundeft fages of law, brighteft ftatefmen, and moft illuftrious patriots, that grace the annals of time—but the truth aflerted, blazes too bright to want any confirmation.——But the great queftion is, what fhould be done? I anfwer, we muft remonftrate with manly freedom, and aflure our brethren of Great Britain, that we will not continue our connexions with them if they attempt to lay fuch unconftitutional burdens on us—That if *they* do not remove thofe burdens, *we* will foon remove our fhoulder from under them—and form an independent government of our *own*. We certainly have all the advantages to preferve our liberties that ever a people enjoyed, and if we do not improve them, we fhall be the vileft flaves that ever wore chains—There is not any people now on Earth, that enjoy the extent of freedom and happinefs which the Americans do. Moft nations have been robbed of thofe ineftimable bleffings; and men of like infernal tempers, are endeavoring to rob us; but let us collect wifdom from the ruin of others, and not ftupidly go down the fame broad road to deftruction—Let us firmly refift every invafion of our rights, for the fmalleft eftablifhes a *precedent*, and ftrengthens the enemies of freedom. All who abet tyrannical meafures, fhould ever be *refifted* as we would their *old Mafler*, that they may *flee from us*.

Let it be remembered, that the people of Great Britain ftand in more need of us, than we do of them; that they are under vaft obligations to us, and their future glory depends upon their connections with us—Let us alfo remember, that our alliance will be courted by all nations in Europe, for the advantage of our trade,—that we can chooſe the moſt advantageous allies, and be the moſt independent happy people in the world—and therefore, are not much longer, to be treated in the manner we have been of late. We will not diſgrace the human name, by *mean ſervility*, and infamouſly ſink from the rank of men, to that of brutes.——

May the love of Virtue, Liberty, and Honor, ever animate our minds, incorporate with our beings and run down the ſtream of human nature from generation to generation through all the circles of time; and every ſentiment of the Soul remain oppoſite to thoſe inſeparable companions, *Tyranny* and *Vice*. OLD TRUTH.

New-Hampſhire July 1772.

To the Public.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to inform his Friends and the Public in general, That he has prepared a compleat Room at his Dwelling-Houſe, near the Conduit for the Reception of Goods, to be Sold at Public Sale: Such who are pleaſed to favor him with their Commands may reſt aſſured, that the greateſt Punctuality and Honor will be ſtrictly obſerved.—As the Situation is very ſuitable for ſaid Buſineſs, he flatters himſelf the Reſult of his Undertaking will be attended with mutual Advantage to his Employers and ſelf;—therefore ſolicits the Favor of the Public,—and the ſame will be thankfully received,—by their humble Servant, MARTIN BICKER.

N. B. For private Sale, he has a neat Aſſortment, of Broad-Cloths, Serges, ¾, ⅞, and yard wide Iriſh-Linens, ¾, and ⅞ Cotton Checks, Garlic, Dowlas, Bedtick, knit Patterns, Velverets, Shalloons, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Kilmarnock Caps, Ozenbrigs, Ticklenburg, &c. &c.

The above Goods are to be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail at near the Sterling Coſt. ALSO, Few Dozen Beaverett Hatts made in this Town, to be ſold cheap.

A Gold Watch and ſeveral Silver Watches at private Sale.

Juſt arrived from *Jamaica*,
and to be Sold at Griffin's Wharf,
HIDES, COTTON, SUGAR, PIMENTO, GINGER, COFFEE; and a few Porter Caſks old JAMAICA SPIRITS.

To all Maſter-Builders and Contractors
for Building.

THIS is to give Notice, That there are public Buildings, conſiſting of a Church, Court-Houſe, and Jail, to be immediately carried on at Charlotte-Town, Iſland of Saint-John, in the Gulph of the River Saint-Lawrence. Such Perſons as are willing to undertake the ſame, are to apply for further Particulars, at the Bar of the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe.

TURPENTINE

Exceeding good, may be bought of BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun. at his Store oppoſite the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall. Alſo large Potaſh Kettles, Iron Stew Pans, Window Weights and many other Articles of Iron hollow Ware——With a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods as uſual.

A Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, living at Little Cambridge, would take a Child to ſuckle: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Loſt laſt Wedneſday between Menotomy and Boſton, a Blue Cloth Portmanteau, with a Piece of dark Strip'd Cotton, two Callico Gowns, and ſundry ſhort Gowns, ſundry Aprons, Shifts and Caps. Whoever ſhall find the ſame, and bring them to the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for taking of them up. *Boſton, Auguſt 15th.*

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Leonard Jarvis*, late of Boſton, Eſq; deceaſed, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commiſſioners give publick Notice, that they ſhall attend that Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe the laſt Tueſday of this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton, Auguſt 15, 1772.

Wants a Place.

A Man who would go into a Gentleman's Family in the Capacity of a Servant, that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Publick Notice is hereby given to all delinquent Proprietors of the Township of Land granted to Samuel Gerriſh, and others, lying upon Androſcoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, that they pay in their ſeveral Proportion of Taxes, to Samuel Noyes of Newbury, the Proprietors Treaſurer, and to the Committee, Coſt of Advertiſement.—Otherwiſe their Rights will be expos'd to Sale at publick Vendue, on the 11th Day of November next, at the Houſe of James Carr, Innholder in Haverhill.——The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock Forenoon. per Order,

Haverhill, Aug. 4, 1772. John Whittier, Samuel Gerriſh, } Committee

WANTED,

Three Thouſand Bunches of Flags. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

The Proprietors of Boſton Pier, otherwiſe called the Long-Wharff, in the Town of Boſton, are hereby Notified to meet at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in King-Street, in ſaid Boſton, on TUESDAY the 25th Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to chooſe a Moderator, and to fix and determine on ſome Method for raiſing Money for defraying the Charges of ſuch new Works and Repairs, as have already been or may then be, determined and voted to be effected, and for calling future Meetings.

The Proprietors are deſired to take particular Notice, that if the Proprietors of two third Parts of the Intereſt ſhall not appear on ſaid 25th Inſtant, as was the Caſe at the Meeting laſt called, Inch-Proprietors as may be preſent, will proceed on the Buſineſs before mentioned, by Virtue of Proviſion in that Caſe made by an Act of the Great and General Court.

JOB PRINCE, Prop'rs Clerk.

Boſton, Auguſt 6th, 1772.

John Henry Riedel
Taylor and Habit-Maker,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, That he will undertake to work in Gentlemen's Houſes, and flatters himſelf that as he is Maſter of his Buſineſs, he ſhall be able to give Satisfaction. Thoſe who may have Occaſion for Work in this Way, and will employ him, may depend upon his Endeavors to ſerve them to the utmoſt of his Power. He is to be ſpoke with at his Houſe at the Bottom of Chardon's Lane, New-Boſton.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Ralph Fiſher,
Almoſt oppoſite the Province-Houſe,
The beſt of French Indigo. Alſo the beſt of Spaniſh for the Mazarine Blues.

TO BE SOLD BY
Joſeph Palmer & Son,
At their Store at the lower End of King-Street, Boſton,
Spermacæti Candles: Alſo, an Aſſortment of Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh Goods, and a few Caſks of Briſtol Beer.

They have alſo to ſell, at the Houſe of JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Eſq; near the Orange-Tree, a good Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens.

N. B. The above Goods will be ſold Wholeſale or Retail, for little more than the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

LOST on Monday Afternoon, the 20th of July, between *Boſton* and *Walpole*, a Roll of Crimſon India DAMASK, containing 15 Yards, done up in Brown Paper, and directed to Mr. *John Bours*, of *Newport*. Whoever has taken up the ſame and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain Edward Stone, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceas'd, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to Hannah Stone, Executrix to his laſt Will and Teſtament: And thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment, as ſoon as poſſible.

ALSO,

To be Sold by Order of the Inferior Court, The Real Eſtate, being a convenient Tenement, pleaſantly ſituated in Cambridge Street, New-Boſton. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to ſaid Executrix.

WHEREAS Application has been made to me the Subſcriber to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of Number Five Townſhip in the County of Hampſhire: THESE are to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Stephen Farr, Innholder in ſaid Townſhip, on Wedneſday the 7th Day of October next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, to act on the following Articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a Moderator. 2. To draw the third Diviſion Lots.

WILLIAM WARD, Propr's Clerk.

Number Five, the 28th Day of July, 1772.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 22d Day of September next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

A FARM in Lancaſter, containing about 90 Acres of good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with a good Houſe and Barn, there is a good Orchard, with Paſturage and Mow Land, and is well Wooded and Watered, and lies on a large Road. The above Farm, &c. belonging to Mr. Thomas Geary of ſaid Town, is to be Sold at the Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Houghton, Innholder, in ſaid Lancaſter.

WHEREAS ſome evil-minded Perſon or Perſons did in the Night-Time, twice break the Windows of the Subſcriber, and the Stones entering the Chamber endangered the Lives of the People that lodged therein: Theſe are to offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any Perſon that will give Intelligence who was guilty of the ſame, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice: The Money to be paid upon Conviction. SAMUEL DASHWOOD.

WANTED,
A MAN SERVANT,
ſober, induſtrious and faithful, to ſerve in a ſmall Family, with the Care of a Horſe, &c.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boſton, Printed, by EDES & GILL,

Bay Sea act pa. 735. vol. 1. Mo laſſes act pa. 9. vol. 2. &c &c

V See in Index vol 2, & 3 on these pernicious Courts & see Magna Charta page 790 vol 2. & Petitions Remon. pa. 379. vol. 2. & ibid. pa. 379, Vol. 2. & ibid. pa. 80. 83.